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forms of society prior to the nineteenth century. Social psychology so far, the author feels, has dealt merely with collective social phenomena. It must go farther and apprehend a complexity never before realized. With less acute brains and less retentive memories than the Greeks, we must attack a problem "ten-thousand-fold" more complex. Modern social development has "drifted" long enough. It is now creating forces that must be "controlled," and the first element of control is an adequate comprehension of the problem. It is not a little disconcerting, however, to learn that "the influence of the professed psychologists upon either sociological writers or the practical politicians has been curiously small."

In the earlier chapters the author discusses the function of social psychology as the analysis of "dispositions," as the inherited type facts of social consciousness and their relation to instincts and intelligence. "Human nature" is the sum total of human dispositions. Every individual through organic heredity begins with innumerable psychological tendencies which from the moment of birth are modified by acquired experiences. If this concept brings us perilously near determinism we are reminded that "throughout the history of mankind and in every branch of science, those who have really advanced our knowledge of causes and effects have felt their energy, and even their sense of 'freedom,' to be increased rather than paralyzed by what they have learnt." This fearless pursuit of the laws of social action seems hardly to accord with the proposition that "The purpose of social psychology is to guide human action." One may ask whether it is the business of any science to guide or control the phenomena it describes. We are inclined to agree with Pearson in his *Grammar of Science* that the business of science is *accurate description*. As a matter of fact, the value of the present volume is in proportion to the accuracy with which it describes the psychic processes which mould, rather than control, the great society.

In tracing out the psychical processes in the social complexity of the great society due to habit, to motives of fear, to pleasure and pain, to love and hatred, to thought and suggestibility, the author has exhibited a great deal of keen penetration that will help to make clear the wider value of psychology both for the sociologist and practical politician. In fact, the last three chapters on the organization of thought, of will and of happiness are devoted to the task of discovering how far the existing forms of social organization may be improved by the application of the laws of social psychology. This is the task of the constructive statesman rather than the professional psychologist. It is not always the case that the two functions of scientist and statesman are so happily blended as they are in the author of this book.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

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WALLE, PAUL. (Translated by Bernard Miall.) *Bolivia: Its People and Its Resources; Its Railways, Mines, and Rubber-Forests*. Pp. 407. Price, \$3.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1914.

This book presents the most complete account and the best interpretation of Bolivia that has been written. The author, sent to Bolivia in 1911-12 by the French Ministry of Commerce to report on the economic and commercial possi-

bilities of the land, visited practically all sections of the country and has given an account of present-day Bolivia that is vivid, original and interpretive as well as informing. Since the chief cause for the tardy development of Bolivia has been the lack of communications, not only with the outside world but between the sections of the country itself, the author appropriately opens the book with chapters on how to reach Bolivia, describing the various present and proposed routes. He also gives later in the book chapters on Bolivian transportation, summarizing the present status of railroad construction and describing the waterway facilities.

Following the opening chapters is a very brief historical and geographical sketch, then five chapters descriptive of political and social conditions, the army, finances and banks, and the characteristics and customs of the people. Four succeeding chapters give detailed descriptions of the provinces and their economic resources. The mining industry occupies four most informing chapters, particularly those concerning gold, silver and tin. Here are not only accounts of the resources, but also of actual mines and mining conditions, mining laws, problems of development, costs of installation, etc. Industry, agriculture and stock raising are disposed of in one chapter and the book ends with an account of immigration and colonization. Industries, agriculture and stock raising "are as yet unborn," but have much promise. In regard to immigration, the author shows that, for the present, the need is small and the opportunities few for any except artisans. Large concessions of land can be obtained cheaply, but they are in remote regions and would require large capital for their development. The first great need is the development of means of transportation, the author repeatedly emphasizes. "The populations of the different centers are as yet without common hopes and aims, and know nothing of that cohesion which spells strength. Each region lives and depends upon itself, in isolation, conserving all its peculiarities and especially its susceptibilities." But, the author optimistically continues, "the nation is most certainly entering upon a period of intellectual and economic transformation. Its industries are being developed, and its wealth, hitherto almost unexploited, is daily attracting the attention and coöperation of external capital."

The book is fully illustrated and contains several sketch maps and diagrams. It is printed in uniform style with the other volumes of the Scribner South American Series.

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WHITTEN, ROBERT H. *Valuation of Public Service Corporations.* (Supplement.) Pp. xxvii, 644. Price, \$5.50. New York: Banks Publishing Company, 1914.

The appearance within two years of the publication of Whitten's *Valuation of Public Service Corporations*, of a supplementary volume is a concrete illustration of the rapid development of the subject of, and of the literature on, the valuation of public utilities. National and state railroad commissions and numerous public service companies are actively engaged in making valuations; and commissioners, attorneys and publicists are endeavoring to formulate scientific principles and to apply them with "well informed judgment."

Dr. Whitten states that "the present supplement contains the numerous court and commission decisions since the spring of 1912, and also a further devel-